386

PART III—Section 3

NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TIPTUR.

Notification dated 1st February 1954.

No. H.C. 52—53-54. Under Section 48 (3) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, it is hereby notified for the information of the public of Tiptur Town that the Municipal Council Tiptur, have resolved at their meeting held on 31st January 1954 to introduce the undermentioned bye-laws and rules drafted by the Municipal Council on the basis of concerned Model Bye-laws and Rules made by Government in notification noted against each. Draft copies of the Bye-laws and rules are put up on the notice board of the Municipal Office, Tiptur, and they can be seen during office hours.

Any inhabitant of the Municipality objecting to the proposed Bye-laws and rules may, within one month from thy date of this notification, send his objection in writing to the President, Town Municipal Council, Tiptur, objections received after the due date will not be considered.

1. Bye-laws for regulating construction maintenance and control of drains, sews receptacles for cleaning and manure cess pools, water closets, privies, latrines, urinals, and drainageor sewer age, wastesof every description whether the property of the Municipal Council or not confirmed by section 48 (1) U V of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 framed on the basis of Model Byelaws made by Government, *Vide* Notification No. L. 9620—Ml. 109–53–4 dated Bangalore, 4th November 1953.

2. Rules fixing the functions of the President and the establishment confirmed by section 48 (1) (b) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 framed on the basis of Model Rules made by Government, *Vide* Notification No. L. 7472—Ml. 109–53–3 dated Bangalore, the 24th September 1953.

1883 G. K. MALLAPPA, *President.*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, MANDYA.

Notification dated 30th January 1954.

No. A2. P.R. 84—53-54. It is hereby notified for the information of the residents of Mandya Town under Section 48 (3) of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, that the Municipal Council have adopted a resolution at their general meeting held on 30th November 1953, to adopt the following draft bye-laws and rules framed by the Municipal Council on the basis of the Bye-laws and rules made by Government under Section 46 (1) of the said Act. The said Bye-laws and rules proposed to be adopted are kept in the Municipal Office for inspection by the public on all working days during office hours from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Any inhabitant of the Municipality desirous of making any objection or suggestion to these Bye-laws or rules may within one month from the date of this notification do so in writing to the President. Any objections or suggestions received after one month from the above date will not be taken cognizance of.

I Bye-laws and rules framed for the levy and recovery of octroi.

II Rules for the levy and recovery of octroi.

III Bye-laws for regulating, licensing and inspection, of places used as hotels, restaurants, eating houses, coffee houses, sweetmeat shops, bakeries, boarding or lodging houses or for manufacturing ice or aerated waters.

IV Rules prescribing the fees to be charged for licenses granted for the use of any place used as a hotel, restaurant, eating houses etc.

V Rules for the grant of licenses for shaving and hairdressing saloons and the fees to be charged for such licenses.

VI Bye-laws for the numbering and registration of vehicles liable to taxation.

VII Rules for regulating the conduct of business and delegation of any of the powers or duties and the appointment and constitution of Committees.

VIII Bye-laws regulating the erection of buildings and the construction, maintenance of privies, cess pools.

IX Bye-laws for regulating sanitation and conservancy.

X Bye-laws for regulating the use of Public Parks, gardens and open spaces.

XI Rules prescribing the fees to be charged for the temporary occupation of or the erection of temporary structures or public streets or for projections over public streets etc.

XII Bye-laws for regulating the use of slaughter houses for slaughtering animals.

Draft Bye-laws fixing the octroi limits and stations, levy and recovery of octroi framed by the Municipal Council, Mandya, under Section 48 (1) (k) of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

1. The octroi limits for the purpose of collecting octroi shall be the Municipal limits.

2. No article liable to octroi shall be brought within the Municipal limits except by one of the high roads and the cross roads specified below :—

(1) Bangalore—Mysore Road (Eastern Gate).
(2) Bangalore—Mysore Road (Western Gate).
(3) Mandya—Nagamangala Road (Basaral Gate).
(4) Mysore—Bangalore (Old) Road (Near Petta Chowk).
(5) Mandya Railway Station Gate.
(6) Hosahalli—Mandya Road (Near pupil tree).
(7) Mandya—Bannur Road (Near District Lock-up).
(8) Halahalli Extension—Near Adikarnataka Colony.
(9) Mandya Town Bazaar Road leading to Mysore Sugar Town Near Kalamma Temple.

3. (*a*) The octroi posts at which such goods shall be liable to inspection shall be the Ookads on the high roads as well as the cross roads specified above, the bonded warehouse and the railway station. And every person bringing dutiable goods within the Municipal area shall report the fact at the first of such posts on the route by which they are brought. All officials of the Octroi Department not below the rank of a Mutsaddi are authorised to inspect the contents of any conveyance on package under Section 85 of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

(*b*) All persons driving vehicles shall stop them at the Octroi posts when entering the Town Municipal limits (whenever required to do so by the Octroi staff) for the purposes of examining and searching articles liable to octroi.

(*c*) breach of clause (*b*) of this bye-law shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

4. A table showing the articles on which octroi is leviable shall be open to the inspection of any person at the Municipal Office and copies thereof shall be supplied without any charge to any person enquiring the same. Such table shall also be affixed in a conspicuous place at every post or office at which octroi is levied.

GRANT OF LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

5. The conditions on or subject to which licenses for sale articles liable to octroi may be granted shall be as follows :—

OCTROI LICENSE OR WHOLESALE DEALERS.

(1) That the license shall be in force only till the 31st March 19... and that it shall be shown to any Octroi Officer when he shall lawfully call for the same.

(2) That due written notice of the despatch of all consignment of.....to the licensee's address and probable date of arrival within Municipal limits be given to

the officer in charge of the Town Bonded Warehouses, that these goods be brought within the Municipal limits between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. and by any of the public high roads and cross roads described in the schedule or by railway, and that the parties in charge reports themselves to the first ookad reached within Municipal limits, a peon from which will accompany the consignment to the Bonded Warehouse and that the importers or persons in charge of the consignment shall be bound to answer truly all lawful questions put by the Octroi Mutsaddi or the officer in charge of the Town Bonded Warehouse.

(3) That all octroi articles attempted to be introduced within Municipal limits after 6 P.M. and before 6 A.M. or by any other than the public roads described in the said schedule or by the railway, will be considered as contraband and treated accordingly.

(4) That the article subject to octroi duty mentioned above shall not be introduced into the premises of the licensee or place of business without payment of octroi thereon.

(5) That when by the license the licensee is authorised to vend (goods to be specified by the Municipality) in any form, an account in the accompanying form shall be kept by the licensee of all stock of goods (to be specified by the Municipality) imported and disposed of either by sale within the Town or exported beyond the Municipal limits and that such account shall be open to the inspection of any octroi officer above the grade of a peon and shall be submitted to the officer in charge of the Bonded Warehouse on the 15th of every month for verification.

(6) That no dutiable articles intended for consumption in the Town of Mandya shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to be deposited by the licensee in any of the villages immediately beyond Municipal limits.

(7) That the licence shall not be transferable by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, and that no persons except such as are named herein shall have power to act under it.

(8) That the licensee shall deposit Rs. 100 as security for the due observance of the conditions of the licence, the whole or part of it being forfeited as the President may direct for breach of any of the conditions of the licence.

Octroi Licence by Retail Dealers.

6. (1) That the premises of the licensee may be inspected by any octroi officer at any time in the manner prescribed by the bye-laws.

(2) That in respect of all.....in the said premises whether purchased or sold by the licensee the octroi duty shall have been paid and the .....sja; have been purchased at the Bonded Warehouse or from a duly licensed wholesale dealer.

(3) That no.....shall be stored or sold in any other place than licensed premises and any.....found in an unlicensed premises is liable to be contraband and dealt with accordingly.

(4) That the licence shall be in force only for 12 months namely from 1st April 19...to 31st March 19... and that it shall be exhibited to any octroi officer when he shall lawfully call for the same.

(5) That the licence shall not be transferred by sale, gifts, mortgage or otherwise and that no persons except such as are named in the licence shall have the power to act under it.

(6) The licensee shall within fifteen days from the date of issue of the licence to have a sign-board put up in a conspicuous part of the premises occupied by him with the following inscription legibly printed theron in Kannada and English:

Number of licence.....
Name.....
Licence to sell.....

(7) That the licensee shall deposit Rs. 10 as security for the due observance of the conditions of the licence, the whole or part of it being forfeited as the President may direct for the breach of any of the conditions of the licence.

(8) That the licence shall be liable to suspension or forfeiture for breach of any of the conditions of the octroi bye-laws.

Refunds.

7. On all articles on which octroi duty has been paid and which are subsequently exported by the original importer himself beyond the Municipal limits without breaking bulk refunds shall, subject to the following rules, be granted at the rates originally charged at the time of import:—

(i) On timber imported and re-exported in log within six months from the date on which octroi was levied;
(ii) On piece goods within three months from the date on which octroi was levied;
(iii) all other articles within one month from the date on which octroi was levied:

Provided that no refund shall be granted of any sum less than one rupee.

8. Any person claiming refund under the above bye-laws shall produce the goods to be exported at the Central Octroi Office together with the original receipt for octroi duty paid thereon and an application for refund prepared in triplicate in the form annexed to these bye-laws. He shall fill up columns 1 to 10 of the application signing and dating the same, before he presents at the Octroi Office, he shall also produce for record in the office a certified copy of the invoice as per which duty was paid on the article at the time of its import.

9. Any person who has been exempted under rule 6 of the octroi rules from production of goods at the Octroi Office on import shall subject to the same conditions, be exempted from the production of goods to be exported.

10. The officer incharge of the Octroi Office on being satisfied as to the identity of the goods produced with those for which receipt has been granted or the validity of the claim, shall fill up columns 11 to 15 and the coupon and hand over the form to the exporter along with a certificate in the form annexed.

11. All goods exported under such pass and also all goods exported under free export pass under Rule No. 13 of the Octroi Rules shall be produced by the exporter at the octroi post of exit.

12. The octroi subordinate in charge of the post of exit shall satisfy himself that the goods produced as being covered by the pass correspond with the entries in the pass presented with them.

13. If the goods are being exported otherwise than by rail and if the consignment appears to be duly covered by the pass, he shall retain the coupon after due endorsement of the particulars specified, on the reverse of the form. Otherwise he shall retain the pass and shall report the circumstances forthwith for the orders of his immediate superior. If the goods are under a free export pass, and do not appear to agree with the particulars given therein, they shall be detained until the orders of his superior, are received.

14. If the goods are for export by rail, the octroi subordinate in charge of the station of exit shall retain the pass pending production of a railway receipt for the goods covered by the pass. Upon production of the railway receipt, if after due enquiry the said octroi subordinate is satisfied that the goods produced are covered by the pass and also by the railway receipt in question, he will then endorse on the reverse of the form and also on the coupon the number and date of the railway receipt and will return the form retaining the coupon subject to the disposal in the prescribed course of business.

15. In all cases in which refunds are claimed the triplicate pass duly endorsed, as provided by bye-laws 13 and 14, respectively, must be produced at the Central Octroi Office by the persons keeping the refund and if after due check the officer in charge is satisfied that a refund of octroi covered by such passes is duly payable, he shall forthwith pay the same to the person presenting the triplicate pass.

16. Every importer of dutiable articles, shall, if called upon by a requisition in writing signed by the President within three months of such import, account for the articles received by him by producing either a permit obtained in token of payment of octroi duty or any export

pass in proof of having exported the whole or part of the articles so received or otherwise.

17. Any person importing or exporting dutiable articles who infringes the above bye-laws shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees.

Form of application for refund of Octroi on goods exported from the Municipality.

To be filled up by the exporter

Description of goods	Quantity, number and value	Name of exporter with address in full	Name of person presenting this application with address in full	Place to which goods are exported	Name of the consignee with address in full	Name of Ookad at which the goods are exported	Date and hour at which goods are to be exported	Means of conveyance	Particulars of packages, e.g., No. of bags, baskets, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

To be filled up by verifying officer — Coupon

Description of goods	Deduction to be made from the quantity, number or value of goods	Why deducted	Net quantity, value or number	Rate of Octroi	Amount of Refund	Application No.
	11	12	13	14	15	16

N.B.—I intend exporting the goods mentioned above from this Municipality, please refund the duty thereon to..... who is my authorised agent.

Signature of exporter or his authorised representative.

Endorsement by Verifying Officer.

I have, as far as possible, examined the goods mentioned in this application and made entries in columns 11 to 15.

I have this day.....at.....A.M./P.M. satisfied myself that they agree with the details of the application.

Signature of Verifying Officer.

Endorsement by the Mutsaddi at the Ookad of Export.

I certify that the goods numbering/weighing..... mentioned in this application passed out of the Municipal limits in my presence on.....at.....

Signature of Mutsaddi at Export Ookad.

(Counterfoil)

(Counterfoil certified that the goods mentioned in this application have actually passed out of Municipal limits in my presence on.....at.....

Signature of Mutsaddi at Export Ookad.

Report of Refund Clerk.

Checked and agreed with the Refund Ledger (the Exporter has produced Railway Receipt No..... .....in Proof of export).

Signature of Refund Clerk.

Order of Disbursing Officer. 388

Pay Rs. a. p.

Date..... Signature.

Payee's Acknowledgment.

I acknowledge receipt of the amount entered in the payment order, namely, Rs. a. p.

Dated.....

Signature of Payee.

Draft Rules for the levy and recovery of Octroi under Section 61 (b) (iv) of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, framed by the Municipal Council, Mandya.

Octroi Rules.

1 Octroi shall be levied in respect of animals or goods or both specified in the schedule appended to these rules at the rates noted against each.

2. The Octroi shall be paid at the time of import of the animals or the goods to the Octroi Mutsaddi in-charge of the Octroi Ookad. In case of disagreement as to the amount of octroi duty payable by the Importer of goods imported within the octroi limits the Mutsaddi in-charge of the Ookad shall cause the importer to take the goods before the President or Vice-President or the Executive Officer, for the settlement of the duty to be paid.

3. When the goods have been examined at the Octroi Ookads, a pass in duplicate for such of the goods as are liable to octroi duty shall be furnished to the importer by the Octroi Mutsaddi. On receiving such pass, the importer shall forthwith bring the taxable goods to the Central Octroi Office accompanied by peon ; provided that, if the duty to which the goods are liable does not exceed five rupees the Octroi Mutsaddi may receive such duty and give to the importer a permit showing the nature and quantity of the goods imported by railway, the officer-in-charge of the Octroi post at the Railway Station may, in the same manner, receive duty not exceeding five rupees.

4. When goods accompanied by a pass as aforesaid are brought to the Central Office, they may be unloaded and weighed or counted by the officer-in-charge of the Octroi Office. Upon ascertainment of the amount of octroi payable on the goods the importer shall either pay the amount due and receive permit for the removal of the goods or shall deposit the same in the Octroi Office. When the duty is paid as above, a permit shall be granted by the officer-in-charge of the Central Octroi Office for the removal of the goods showing the quantity of weight of the goods, the duty paid in respect thereof and the date of payment. The fact of the receipt shall also be noted on each copy of the duplicate pass, one copy of which shall be filled in the office and one copy returned to the octroi post from which it was received. In case the importer wishes to re-export the goods at once he shall do so only after obtaining a free export pass subjecting the goods to the escort of an octroi subordinate.

5. With a view to facilitating the appraisement of the value of goods when the tax is assessed on value, the importer may be called upon to produce the invoice of the goods for the inspection of the officer-in-charge of the Central Octroi Office. Whenever the invoice produced by an importer is in a language other than English or Kannada, he shall produce a true copy of such invoice translated into English or Kannada and verified by the importer.

In case the importer does not produce an invoice he shall give a declaration in writing regarding the quantity, number, weight, value, etc., of the article, for clearance of octroi duty. Should the importer fail or refuse to produce the invoice or if the invoice or the declaration produced appears to the officer-in-charge of the Central Octroi Office to be false or unduly low, the value of the goods shall be assessed by the officer-in-charge of the Central Octroi Office at current rates and octroi levied accordingly.

Explanation.—When the appraisement of the value of goods is made on the basis of the invoice, the value shall include all expenses such as packing charges, freight charges cart hire, etc., less trade discount shown in the invoice.

6 With the previous approval of the President, in each case, any carrying agent through whom goods are imported

on behalf of persons resident within the municipality or any wholesale importer may, on depositing as security such amount not being less than Rs. 250 as may be fixed by the President, be exempted from producing the goods imported by him, or through his agency for inspection at the Central Octroi Office provided that he make arrangement satisfactory to the President for the supply to the Municipal Council of correct and detailed lists of all such goods with the names of the consignees in each case. Every such agent shall be responsible to the extent of his deposit for the payment of octroi on all goods which may have left his premises without octroi having been paid :

Provided that the President may at any time cancel such exemption by giving notice in writing to such agent or importer and return to him the amount of his deposit or such portion thereof, as may remain to his credit or may in any case require such agent or importer to produce any such goods for inspection at the Central Octroi Office.

Every deposit holder under this bye-law shall submit on or before the 3rd of every month the stock accounts of the previous month for verification of the dutiable articles.

SCHEDULE I.

Rates of Octroi : Mandya Town.—

Sl. No.	Articles	Rates existing	Ratos proposed
1	Cocoanut ...	0 0 1 Each	0 0 1 Each or 0 8 4 per hundred
2	Jaggery ...	0 2 0 Per maund	0 2 0 per maund
3	Betel leaves ...	0 0 1 Per hundred leaves.	0 0 1 per hundred leaves
4	Piece goods ...	1 9 0 Percent advolerm	1 9 0 per cent ad-valorem.
5	Ghee per maund ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
6	Kerosine oil per tin ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
7	Oil seeds per 100 seers...	0 2 0	0 2 0
8	Cocoanut oil, linseed oil, honge oil, castor oil, vegetable oils per maund.	0 2 0	0 2 0
1	Teak in logs or sawn ...		0 1 0 per c.ft.
2	Honne in logsor sawn ...		0 0 6 per c.ft.
3	Blackwood in logs or sawn.		0 0 6 ,,
4	Other kinds of timber in logs or sawn.		0 0 3 ,,
5	Tiles (Mangalore or similar pattern including flooring tiles.)		1 9 0 per cent ad valorem
6	Iron and steel or articles made therefrom including the machinery parts.		1 0 0 ,,
7	Alloy in any shape or articles manufactured out of metals machinery or part thereof.		1 9 0 ,,
8	Cement ...		0 0 6 per maund
9	Petrol ...		0 1 0 per gallon
10	Diesel oil and other mineral oils. ...		0 2 0 per tin or packet thereof
11	Cuddapah slabs ...		1 9 0 per cent ad-valorem
12	Coffee and tea ...		1 0 0 per maund
13	Match boxes ...		0 1 0 per gross or fraction-hereof
14	Soaps of all kinds including soap flake, shaving sticks, shaving cream, liquid soap of the like		1 9 0 per cent ad-valorem.
15	Colour and metal polish		1 9 0 ,,
16	Hosiery and other textile fabrics.		1 9 0 ,,
17	Cycles and accessories...		1 9 0 ,,
18	Dry Cocoanut ...	0 8 0	0 6 0 per maund
19	Country butter ...	0 2 0	0 6 0 ,,
20	Sugar ...	0 2 0	0 4 0 ,,
21	Sheep or goat ...	0 2 0 per head	0 1 6 per head
22	Tobacco raw ...	1 0 0 per maund	0 8 0 per maund
23	Cigarettes ...	0 2 0 per 1,000	0 4 0 per 1,000
24	Beedies ...	0 6 0 per 1,000	0 2 0 per 1,000

N.B.—No change with respect of other articles or rates of Octroi now existing.

Draft Bye-laws for regulating, licensing and inspection of places used as hotels, restaurants eating houses, coffee houses, sweetmeat shops, bakeries, boarding or lodging houses or for manufacturing ice or aerated waters framed under Section 48 (1) (iv) of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, by the Mandya Municipal Council.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 48 (1) (b) (iv) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, (Mysore Act, No. XXII of 1951), His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is pleased to make the following Model Bye-laws for regulating, licensing and inspection of places used as hotels, restaurants, eating houses, coffee houses, sweetmeat shops, bakeries, boarding or lodging houses or for manufacturing ice or aerated waters.

1. In these bye-laws, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

(*a*) 'hotel' means any eating house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dhall and confectionery or refreshments including chapaties, rice cakes, tea, coffee or similar articles of food or drink are prepared and sold for price to boarders, travellers or other persons.

(*b*) 'restaurant' or 'tea shop' or 'coffee house' means any building or part of a building where milk, coffee, tea, cocoa and other drinks or prepared articles of food are kept for sale and includes a 'Milk Bar'.

(*c*) 'bakery' or 'sweetmeat shop' means any building or part of a building where bread, biscuits, cakes, confectionery and sweets or any other kind of eatables are locally manufactured or kept for sale but does not include a place of business where packed or tinned sweets biscuits or similar articles are kept and sold ;

(*d*) 'boarding or lodging houses' means any place where visitors are received and provided with accommodation with or without food on payment ;

(*e*) 'ice or aerated water factory' means any place where ice or aerated waters, sharbaths or any other cool drinks are either manufactured or are sold ;

(*f*) 'licensee' means the proprietor or any person in charge of any of the kinds of business specified in clause (*a*) (*b*) ((*c*) (*d*) or (*e*).

(*g*) 'Licensing authority' means the Executive Officer of the Mandya Municipality.

(2) No place shall be used as a hotel, restaurant, eating house, boarding or lodging house, coffee house, sweetmeat shop or bakery or for manufacturing ice or aerated waters without previously obtaining a license therefor the Licensing Authority of the Municipality, on payment of the fee prescribed in this behalf.

(3) (*a*) Any person using or desiring to use any place for any of the above purposes, shall apply to the Licensing Authority for a license. The Licensing Authority may granted or refuse such license. When the Licensing Authority refuses to grant the license, he shall, by order in writing, give reasons therefor and an appeal shall lie to the Municipal Council from such order of refusal.

(*b*) No license shall be granted for a period exceeding one year and every license shall be granted so as to expire with an official year ; provided that a temporary licence for a period not exceeding a fortnight may be granted for any special occasion and such license shall expire with the period for which it is granted.

(4) (*a*) Except in the case of an application for a temporary license under the proviso to Bye-law No. 3 (*b*), eveiy application for a license under these bye-laws shall be made not less than fifteen days before the date from which the license applied for is to commence.

(*b*) Every such application shall be in the form specified in Schedule 'A' to these bye-laws.

(5) (*a*) The license granted under Bye-law No. 3, shall not be transferable either as regards the person to whom or the place for which it is granted.

(*b*) It shall be in the form specified in Schedule 'B'.

(*c*) The license shall be affixed in a conspicuous part of the place to which it pertains, along with the correct name and residential address of the license.

(6) The licensing Authority may suspend or withdraw any license granted under Bye-law No. 3 in respect of any place on ground of public health or safety or where any of the conditions specified in the license is contravened, provided that such suspension or withdrawal of the license shall not be deemed to exempt the licensee or any other person from liability to a prosecution under these bye-laws and provided further that such suspension or withdrawal shall be made only after an opportunity is given to the licensee to show cause, against such suspension or recovation.

(7) Any person committing an infringement of these bye-laws or of any of the conditions attached to a license granted under these bye-laws shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

(8) Every licensee shall be responsible for all acts done by his agents or servants in connection with the business for which the license has been obtained.

(9) Every license granted under Bye-law No. 3 shall be subject to the general conditions specified in Bye-law No. 10 and the special conditions specified in Bye-law Nos. 11 to 14 in so far as they are applicable, having regard to the particular purpose for which the license is granted. No license shall be granted in respect of any place which, in the opinion of the Licensing Authority, does not satisfy such conditions or any of them.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(10) Every license under Bye-law No. 3 shall be granted on, and subject to the following general conditions :—

(*a*) The permises in respect of which the license is granted shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose of the business intended to be carried on therein and the dimensions of every room therein shall be at least 8′×8′×8′.

(*b*) Each room abutting on open space should have windows of a dimension of 4′×3′ to secure adequate ventilation and lighting.

(*c*) Suitable smoke outlets in the form of chimneys shall be provided and maintained in good order so that the smoke may not pervade the dwelling rooms, the dining hall or the portion of the premises where customers are served with food or drink.

(*d*) No cess polls should be permitted on the permises; sewers exist, they should be properly trapped ; if daily conservable latrines are provided, they should be located with an intervening open space of at least 15 ft. from the living room or rooms intended for cooking, eating or for storage.

(*e*) The premises shall have water connection from the public main, where there is a protected system of water supply and such connection and all fittings thereof shall be kept in proper order and efficient action so as to provide for use on the premises, sufficient supply of water for the purpose of business and for thoroughly washing and cleaning such premises. Only water from this source shall be used for all purposes connected with the business. If water has to be stored, it shall be stored only in a metallic tank fitted with a tap and covered at the top with a tight fitting metallic lid and placed four feet above the ground level. In all other cases where the supply of water is drawn from a well, a certificated should be obtained as regards the purity of the said water once a quarter or oftener, if necessary, from the District Health Officer.

(*f*) The walls of the premises shall be rendered impervious to water by cement plastering or otherwise up to a height of four feet from the ground level, and the rest of the said walls shall be plastered with chunam and white-washed half-yearly or as often as required by the President, provided that in the case of a place used for a bakery, sweetmeat shop or for the manufacture of ice or aerated waters, the walls shall be rendered impervious to water by means of cement plastering or otherwise up to a height of 8 ft. from the ground level. The floor shall be either cemented or paved with Cuddappah slabs with cement pointing, and sufficient drainage shall be provided. The roofing shall be plain and ratproof.

(*g*) The place shall not at any time be used for stabling animals.

(*h*) (i) The licensee shall always keep the premises in a perfectly clean and tidy condition.

(ii) All refuse of rubbish shall be swept off, and the drains kept well flushed. A sufficient number of metallic dust bins with lids at the top shall be kept on the premises and they shall be cleaned at least once a day and oftener, if necessary.

(iii) The premises shall be thoroughly washed twice a day and oftener if necessary ; privies, latrines and urinals shall be disinfected daily.

(iv) All waste water shall be thoroughly drained from the premises.

(*i*) (i) All the articles of furniture, plates utensils and accessories pertaining to or used for the purpose of the business for which license is granted shall always be kept perfectly clean.

(ii) Plates, cups, saucers, spoons, forks and all other utensils or accessories used for service shall be thoroughly washed in clean water and sterilised by being immersed in boiling water or in steam for not less than five minutes before being sent out for service again.

(*j*) Every table, bench or board on which refreshments are served shall be provided with a top, made of marble, polished stone slab or other non-absorbent material and the top shall be thoroughly cleansed after each service with a clean cloth and if necessary, with water.

(*k*) All provisions or materials used for the purpose of the business shall be good and wholesome and adulterated provisions or materials shall not be used. Provisions not required for immediate use shall be stored in closed bins made of galvanised iron or other metallic receptacle suitably protected against chemical action which shall be kept on stone benches fixed 1½ feet away from the walls and shall not be allowed to lie open on the floor.

(*l*) The licensee shall allow only servants who are dressed in clean clothes to attend on the customers.

(*m*) No food stuff of any sort which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption in the opinion of the Health Inspector shall be stored, served, sold or exposed for sale in the premises.

(*n*) (i) Dried fruit, cut slices of fruits, cooked food and all other articles of food or drink kept ready for human consumption in the premises shall be stored or exposed for sale in such a manner as completely to protect them from dust, effluvia, flies or other vermin.

(ii) Such articles when exposed for sale shall be kept in clean vessels or plates made of glass or metal covered with enamel or tin lining placed in glass cases provided, if necessary, with a fly proof wire gauze at the top for ventilation.

(iii) No such articles shall be touched by hand and clean spoons or other accessories shall be used for serving them.

(*o*) All papers or leaves used for wrapping articles of food shall be clean and stored in a clean rack or box.

(*p*) No person who is suffering from any contagious, infectious or loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on a person suffering from such disease or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed by the licensee for the purpose of the business nor shall any such person be allowed to enter or loiter in or any part of the premises.

(*q*) (i) No person shall be employed in or in connection with any business carried on in any place licensed under Bye-law No. 3 (for which a licence under Bye-law No. 2 is necessary) unless he produces at the time of his first employment therein, a certificate from the District Health Officer or any Medical or Health Officer not below the rank of any Assistant Surgeon showing that he is free from any contagious, infectious or loathsome disease, *viz.*, Typhoid, Para-typhoid A or B, Cholera or Dysentry. After every serious illness, he must produce a certificate that he is not infectious.

(ii) Every person employed in or in connection with such business shall produce a similar certificate at the beginning or every official year on or before the 15th April.

(iii) Every such employee shall subject himself to a Medical examination whenever directed to do so in writing by the District Health Officer.

(iv) No person who has failed to comply with any of the above requirements shall be employed or continue to be employed in or in connection with the business.

(*r*) The licensee shall forthwith report to the District Health Officer or Health Inspector any case of dangerous, infectious or contagious disease occurring on the premises.

(*s*) The licencee shall keep in the premises a book which shall be open to inspection by the Executive Officer, if any, the District Health Officer, or any other officer of

the Municipality specially authorised in writing by the Licensing authority to inspect the premises.

(i) (i) It shall be competent for the President, Executive Officer, if any, the District Health Officer, any Health Inspector or other officer authorised in writing in this behalf by the President to enter into any place used for any of the purposes specified in the Bye-law No. 1 between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. or at any other time while such place is kept open for business, to inspect the premises, provisions, articles of food or drink, all utensils and furniture on the premises and to take samples of any provisions, any articles of food or drink manufactured or kept for sale therein. Samples so seized may be subjected to chemical or other examination.

(ii) It shall be competent to the President, the executive Officer, if any, the District Health Officer or the Health Inspector to remove or cause to be removed forthwith from such place any article of food or drink which, in his opinion is stale, unwholesome, offensive or unfit for human consumption besides prosecuting the licensee for violating the bye-laws.

(iii) Whenever the President, or the Executive Officer, if any, or the Health Officer is satisfied on personal inspection or on any report of inspection, he may, instead of recommending the prosecution of the licensee, issue to him in writing such directions as he may deem necessary for securing proper compliance with these bye-laws or in the interests of public health and the licensee shall forthwith comply with such directions.

Special conditions.

Place used as Bakery or Sweetmeat shop:—

11 A place used as a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall satisfy the following special conditions in addition to the general conditions specified in the Bye-law No. 10 :—

(*a*) The premises shall contain separate accommodation for kneading, store and vending.

(*b*) The walls of the kneading room shall be plastered with cement to a height of 8 ft. from the ground level. The ceiling of the kneading room shall be plain and free from crevices.

(*c*) The surface of every kneading table used in the bakery shall be impervious to water smooth and free from cracks or crevices and shall be kept covered with a clean cloth, when not in use. The pedestals of the kneading table shall be of concrete blocks plastered with cement.

(*d*) Every person engaged in kneading shall wear a clean white apron of linen or cotton so as to cover completely the front part of his body from neck to knees.

(*e*) No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

(*f*) No person shall transport for sale, bread or sweetmeat from one place to another except in a closed vehicle or in a closed basket, tin or other receptacle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin or receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweetmeat which is being transported, dirty or unwholesome.

Hotels, Restaurants, Eating Houses, Boarding Houses, Tea and Coffee Houses.

12 A place used as a hotel, restaurant, eating houses and coffee house shall satisfy the following special conditions in addition to those specified in Bye-law No. 10:—

(*a*) No one shall be allowed to dine in any place other than the dining hall, provided that it shall be permissible for a boarder to dine in his own room.

(*b*) There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation; every latrine, privy or urinal on the premises shall be kept clean and thoroughly disinfected daily and the night soil shall always be covered with ashes or earth and removed daily. Where facilities are available, flush latrines should as a rule, be provided.

(*c*) Whenever arrangements are made on the premises for broadcasting or for the playing of gramophones with or without pick-up and loud-speaker arrangements, are shall be taken to prevent an unreasonable amount of noise being caused in the neighbourhood so as to occasion annoyance or discomfort to the owners or occupiers of houses in the vicinity.

Place used for the Manufacture of Ice.

13 A place used for manufacturing ice shall satisfy the following conditions in addition to those specified in Bye-law No. 10 :—

The water used for manufacturing ice shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved by the President, the Executive Officer, if any, or the District Health Officer.

Place used for the Manufacture of Aerated Waters.

14 A place used for the manufacture of aerated waters shall satisfy the following conditions in addition to those specified in Bye-law No. 10 :—

(*a*) The premises shall contain sufficient and separate accommodation for each of the following, *viz.*, for the cleaning of bottles, for the filteration and storage of water, for the charging of bottles and for store-room.

(*b*) The water used for the manufacture of aerated waters shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved by the President, or the District Health Officer.

(*c*) The water used for the manufacture of aerated water shall be filtered and the filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilised at such times and in such manner as the President or the District Health Officer, may direct.

(*d*) Syrups shall be prepared only in glass or enamelled vessels and kept in a fly-proof case

(*e*) No aerated water of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper lable and mouth piece on each bottle, giving the full name and address of the manufacturer. The mouth of each bottle shall be completely covered with a similar lable so as to be dust-proof.

SCHEDULE 'A'.

Form of Application for Licence.

1. Full name and address of applicant .....
2. Father's name ... ...
3. Age ... ...
4. Purpose for which licence is required .....
5. The place in respect of which the licence is required :—
   1. Division ... ...
   2. Street ... ...
   3. Door No. ... ...
   4. Other particulars such as boundaries necessary for identifying the place ... .
6. The name and address of owner of such place ... ...
7. The rent of the place or the estimated rental value where the applicant is the owner of the premises .....
8. Reriod for which licence is required .....

I declared that the information given above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Applicant.

Draft Rules framed under Section 46 (1) (b) of the Mysore town Municipalities Act, 1951, by the Town Municipal Council, Mandya, prescribing the fees to be charged for licences granted for the use of any place as a Hotel, Restaurant, Eating House, Coffee House or Bakery, Boarding House or Lodging House or Sweetmeat shop or for the manufacture of Ice or aerated waters, the time at which and the mode in which the same shall be levied or payable and for granting refunds, etc.

1 For every licence granted under the bye-laws of Mandya Town Municipality for the use of any place as a hotel, restaurant, eating house, coffee house, or sweetmeat shop, bakery, boarding house or lodging house or for the manufacture of ice or aerated water, fees shall be charged at the rates specified in the schedule to these rules, provided that the Municipal President shall have the power to remit the license fee wholly or partially in the case of a

licence granted for a special occasion and for a period not exceeding a fortnight.

2 The full license fee shall be paid in advance before the issue of the licence provided that every application for a licence shall be accompanied by the fee which according to the applicant is chargeable in respect of the licence applied for.

3 (i) In case of any doubt regarding the fee chargeable in respect of any licence, the President shall determine the fee after such inquiry and investigation as he may deem necessary.

(ii) The applicant for the licence shall furnish the President all such information as he may, by means of a written notice, require for the purpose of the aforesaid inquiry and shall produce all such documents in his possession or power as the President may require for such inquiry.

4 If the licence is refused, the fee paid by the applicant for the licence shall be refunded, provided a claim for refund is preferred within three months from the date of service of an endorsement refusing the grant of the licence.

SCHEDULE.

Fees chargeable in respect of every licence for the use of a place in the Mandya Town Municipality as hotel, restaurant, eating house, boarding or lodging house, coffee house, sweetmeat shop, bakery or for the manufacture of ice, aerated waters.

Purpose of Licence.

1 Hotel, boarding house or lodging house, eating house, tea or coffee house:—The fee payable per year shall be equal to the Municipal assessment of the premises or portion of the premises wherein the business is carried on, subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per annum.

2 Bakery or sweetmeat shop, a maximum of Rs. 10 per annum.

3 Ice or aerated water manufactory, Rs. 10 per annum.

SCHEDULE 'B'.

Forms of licence issued under the Bye-laws of the Town Municipality framed under Section 48 (1) (b) (iv) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

This licence is granted to Sri... .....(name and address) for the use of.....

(insert description of place).

as a bakery, sweetmeat shop, hotel, restaurant, eating house, boarding or lodging house, coffee house, for manufacturing ice or aerated waters (retain the words indicating the purpose for which the licence is granted and strike off the remaining words).

This licence will expire on the 31st of March 19 .

It is subject to the conditions set forth hereunder and the bye-laws and rules of the Municipality made under the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

CONDITIONS.

1 (a) The premises in respect of which the licence is granted shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose of the business intended to be carried on therein and the dimensions of every room therein shall be at least 8′×8′×8′.

(b) Each room abutting on an open space should have windows of dimensions of 4′×3′ to secure adequate ventilation and lighting.

(c) Suitable smoke outlets in the form of chimneys shall be provided and maintained in good order so that the smoke, may not pervade the dwelling rooms, the dining hall or the portion of the premises where customers are served with food or drink.

(d) No cess pools should be permitted on the premises; if sewers exist, they should be properly trapped; if daily conservable latrines are provided, they should be located with an intervening open space of at least fifteen feet from the living room, or rooms intended for cooking, eating or storage.

(e) The premises shall have water connection from the public main and such connection and all fittings thereof shall be kept in proper order and efficient action so as to provide for use on the premises sufficient supply of water for the purpose of the business and for thoroughly washing and cleaning such premises. Only water from this source shall be used for all purposes connected with the business. If water has to be stored it shall be stored only in a metalic tank fitted with a tap and covered at the top with a tight fitting metallic lid and placed 4 ft. above the ground level. In case there is a well, it should conform to Sanitary principles and its mouth should be covered and fitted with a pump.

(f) The walls of the premises shall be rendered impervious to water by cement plastering or otherwise up to a height of four feet from the ground level, and the rest of the said walls shall be plastered with chunam and whitewashed half-yearly or as often as required by the President, provided that in case of a place used as a Bakery, sweetmeat shop or for the manufacture of ice or aerated water, the walls shall be rendered impervious to water by means of cement plastering or otherwise up to a height of 8 feet from the ground level. The floor shall be either cemented or paved with Cuddapah slabs with cement pointing and sufficient drainage shall be provided. The roofing shall be plain and rat-proof.

(g) The place shall not at any time be used for stabling animals.

(h) (i) The licensee shall always keep the premises in a perfectly clean and tidy condition.

(ii) All rubbish shall be swept off and the drains well flushed. A sufficient number of metallic dust bins with a lid at the top shall be kept on the premises and they shall be cleaned at least once a day and oftener, if necessary.

(iii) The premises shall be thoroughly washed twice a day and oftener, if necessary. Privies, latrines and urinals shall be disinfected daily.

(iv) All waste water shall be thoroughly drained from the premises.

(i) (1) All articles of furniture, plates, utensils and accessories pertaining to or used for the purpose of the business for which license is granted shall always be kept perfectly clean.

(2) Plates, cups, saucers, spoons, forks and all other utensils or accessories used for service shall be thoroughly washed in clean water and sterilised by being immersed in boiling water or in steam for not less than five minutes before being sent out for service again.

(j) Every table, bench or board on which refreshments are served shall be provided with a top made of marble, polished stone slab or other non-absorbent material and the top shall be thoroughly cleaned after each service with a clean cloth and if necessary, with water.

(k) All provisions of materials used for the purpose of the business shall be good and wholesome and adulterated provisions or materials shall not be used. Provisions not required for immediate use shall be stored in closed bins made of galvanised iron or other, shall be kept on stone benches, fixed 1½ ft. away from the walls and shall not be allowed to lie open on the floor.

(l) The licensee shall allow only servants who are dressed with clean clothes to attend on the customers.

(m) No food stuff of any sort which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption in the opinion of the District Health Officer, shall be stored, served, sold or exposed for sale in the premises.

(n) (i) Dried fruit, cut slices of fruit, cooked food, and all other articles of food or drink kept ready for human consumption in the premises shall be stored or exposed for sale in such a manner as completely to protect them from dust, effluvia, flies or other vermin.

(ii) Such articles when exposed for sale shall be kept in clean vessels or plates made of glass or metal covered with enamel or tin lining placed in glass cases, provided if necessary with a fly proof wire gauge at the top for ventilation.

(iii) No such articles shall be touched by hand and clean spoons or other accessories shall be used for serving them.

(o) All papers or leaves used for wrapping articles of food shall be clean and stored in a clean rack or box.

(p) No person who is suffering from any contagious, infectious or loathsome disease or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed by the licensee for the purpose of the business nor shall any such person be allowed to enter or loiter on any part of the premises.

(q) (i) No person shall be employed in or in connection with any business carried on in any place licensed under Bye-law No. 2 or for which a license under Bye-law No. 1 is necessary unless he produces at the time of his first employment therein a certificate from the District Health Officer or any Medical or Health Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon showing that he is free from any contagious, infectious or loathsome disease. He should not be a carrier of intestinal disease, *viz.*, typhoid, paratyphoid A or B, cholera or dysentery. After every serious illness, he must produce a certificate that he is not infectious.

(ii) Every person employed in or in connection with such buiness shall produce a similar certificate at the beginning of every official year on or before the 15th April.

(iii) Every such employer shall subject himself to a medical examination whenever directed to do so in writing by the District Health Officer.

(iv) No person who has failed to comply with any of the above requirements shall be employed or continue to be employed in or in connection with the business.

(r) The licensee shall forthwith report to the District Health Officer any case of dangerous, infectious or contagious disease occurring on the premises.

(s) The licensee shall keep in the premises a book which shall be open to inspection by the President, the Executive Officer, if any, the Health Officer or any other officer of the municipality authorized in writing to inspect the premises.

(t) (i) It shall be competent for the President, the Executive Officer, if any, or the District Health Officer, or Health Inspector or other officer of the municipality authorised in writing in his behalf by the President to enter into any place used for any of the purposes specified in Bye-law No. 1 between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. or at any other time while such place is kept open for business, to inspect the premises, provisions, articles of food or drink, all untensils and funiture on the premises and to take samples of any provisions, any articles of food or drink manufactured or kept for sale therein. Samples so seized may be subjected to chemical or other examination.

(ii) It shall be competent to the President, Executive Officer, if any, the District Health Officer or Health Inspector to remove or cause to be removed forthwith from such place any article of food or drink which is in their opinion stale, unwholesome, offensive or unfit for human consumpon, besides prosecuting the licensee for violating the Bye-laws.

(iii) Whenever the President or the District Health Officer is satisfied on personal inspection or on a report of inspection, he may, instead of recommending the prosecution of the licensee, issue to him in writing such directions as he may deem necessary for securing proper compliance with these Bye-laws or in the interests of public health and the licensee shall forthwith comply with such directions.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

2. *Place used as Bakery or Sweetmeat Shop.*

A place used as a bakery or sweetmeet shop shall satisfy the following special conditions, in addition to the general conditions specified in Bye-law No. 10.

(a) The premises shall contain separate accommodation for kneading, store and vending.

(b) The walls of the kneading room shall be plastered with cement to a height of 8 ft. from the ground level. The ceiling of the kneading room shall be plain and free from crevices.

(c) The surface of every kneading table used in the bakery shall be impervious to water, be smooth and free from cracks or crevices and shall be kept covered with a clean cloth when not in use. The pedestals of the kneading table shall be of concrete blocks plastered with cement.

(d) Every person engaged in kneading shall wear a clean white apron of linen or cotton so as to cover completely the front part of his body from neck to knees.

(e) No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

(f) No person shall transport for sale, bread or sweetmeat from one place to another except in a closed vehicle or in a closed basket tin or receptacle which shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweetmeat which is being transported dirty or unwholesome.

3. *Hotels, Restaurants, Eating Houses, Boarding Houses, Tea and Coffee Houses.*

A place used as a hotel, restaurant, eating house or coffee house shall satisfy the following special conditions in addition to those specified in Bye-law No. 10:—

(a) No one shall be allowed to dine in any place other than the dining hall, provided that it shall be permissible for a boarder to dine in his own room.

(b) There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation. Every latrine, privy, or urinal on the premises shall be kept clean and thoroughly disinfected daily and the night soil shallal ways be covered with ashes or earthremoved and daily. Where facilities are available flush latrines should, as a rule, be provided.

(c) Whenever arrangements are made on the premises for broadcasting or for the playing of gramaphones with or without pick-up and loudspeaker arrangements, care shall be taken to prevent an unreasonable amount of noise being caused in the neighbourhood so as to occasion annoyance or discomfort to the owners or occupiers of houses in the vicinity.

4. *Place used for the manufacture of Ice.*

A place used for manufacturing ice shall satisfy the following condition in addition to those specified in Bye-law No. 10.

The water used for manufacturing the ice shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved by the President or the District Health Officer.

5. *Place used for the manufacture of Aerated Waters.*

A place used for manufacturing ærated waters shall satisfy the following conditions in addition to those specified in Bye-laws No. 10 and 14 above.

Draft rules prescribing the fees to be charged for licenses granted for regulating the use of any place as Shaving or Hair-Dressing Saloon framed by the Mandya Municipal Council.

Rules for the Grant of Licenses for Shaving and Hair-Dressing Saloons.

(1) A fee of one rupee shall be paid along with the application for the grant of a license to the person who wishes to use any premises as a barber shop or hair-dressing saloon.

(2) The license is renewable every year and a renewal fee of one rupee shall be paid for the renewal of the license for the period commencing from the 1st April of every year.

(3) No refund of the fee paid shall be made under any circumstances, provided that when the application for the grant or renewal of a license is rejected, the fee paid shall be refunded.

Draft bye-laws framed for the numbering and Registration of vehicles liable to Taxation in the Town Municipality of Mandya under section No. 48 (i) (j) read with Section 66 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

(1) Any person who is the owner of a carriage, bicycle or tricycle liable to taxation in the Municipality shall

register such carriage, bicycle or tricycle at the Municipal Office within thirty days of these bye-laws coming into force,...or within thirty days of his newly coming into possession of such carriage, bicycle or tricycle. He shall also, when he continues to be in possession of such carriage, bicycle or tricycle renew the registration at the said office either for the half year within thirty days from 1st April or thirty-one days from 1st October or for a year within thirty days from 1st April each year.

Explanation No. 1:—'Owner' in these bye-laws includes the person in charge of possession for the time being of the carriage, bicycle or tricycle.

Explanation No. 2:—'Carriage' means any wheeled vehicle drawn by a horse, bullock or other animal or pushed or pulled by a man, but does not include tricycles constructed for use by children below the age of twelve years and perambulators.

(2) The above registration shall be made on payment of the yearly or half yearly tax on such carriage, bicycle or tricycle as prescribed under the rules in force in the Municipality.

(3) A disc bearing the register number shall be issued free of cost to each carriage, bicycle or tricycle thus registered. In the event of the disc being lost, a duplicate will be issued on payment of a fee of annas eight. In the case of carriages, the numbers will be painted prominently thereon.

(4) No carriage, bicyle or tricycle thus registered shall be used without its number disc being conspicuously attached to it or the number being prominently painted thereon.

(5) Any person who contravenes any of the foregoing bye-laws shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rupees Fifty.

Draft Rules for regulating the Conduct of Business and Delegation of any of the Powers or Duties and the Appointment and Constitution of Committees framed by the Town Municipal Council of Mandya under Section 45 (1) (a) read with Section 27 of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

1. *Business to be conducted if a quorum be present at the hour fixed for the meeting*:—At the hour fixed for a meeting of the Council if a quorum be present, the business of the meeting may at once commence and, if neither the President nor the Vice-President, be present, the Councillors present may proceed to choose a Chairman under sub-section (5) of section 27. If the President, or the Vice-President, arrives after a presiding Councillor has been chosen by the Councillors, the presiding Councillor shall leave the chair, and the President, or Vice-President shall preside.

2. *Absence of quorum during a meeting.*—If during a meeting the presiding authority notices that a quorum is not present, or any Councillor calls the attention of the presiding authority to the affect that quorum is not present, the presiding authority shall immediately suspend the business of the meeting and shall count the number of councillors present, and if that number is insufficient to form a quorum, the presiding authority shall follow the procedure laid down in sub-section (7) of section 27.

3. *Confirmation of Minutes of Previous meeting.*—At the commencement of proceedings of each ordinary general meeting, the minutes of the previous general meeting shall be read. If any Councillor present objects to the minutes as having been incorrectly or incompletely recorded, the presiding authority shall, after taking the sense of the meeting make such amendments as he thinks proper, and the amended minutes shall then be confirmed and signed by the presiding authority.

4. (*a*) *Order to be observed.*—A councillor wishing to speak must rise in his place. The Councillor who first rises to speak has the right to be heard. In cases of doubt the presiding authority shall decide who is entitled to speak. No interruption to the speech of a Councillor shall be permitted, except that the presiding authority may call the Councillor to order, and any other Councillor may rise and request the presiding authority to notice that quorum is not present.

(*b*) *Procedure for putting questions.*—All questions from one councillor to another relating to the business of the meeting shall be put through the presiding authority.

5. (*a*) *Order.*—The presiding authority shall preserve order and all points of order shall be summarily decided by him, no discussion thereon being allowed, unless he shall think fit to take the opinion of the Councillors present. The presiding authority may adjourn any meeting that refuses to obey his ruling on a point of order.

(*b*) *Councillor called to order to resume his seat.*—A councillor called to order by the presiding authority shall resume his seat till the decision of the point of order raised, provided that the presiding authority may allow the member raised, provided that the presiding authority may allow the member to speak on the point of order raised. If any Councillor desires to dispute the decision of the presiding authority, he may bring forward a proposition at the following meeting.

6 *Grouping of items of business.*—If more than one meeting be held the same day, it shall be competent to the presiding authority with the consent of the majority of the Councillors present, to submit for consideration as one subject, for disposal by one meeting any two of such items shall appear on the agenda papers of another and distinct meeting to be held on the same day.

7. *A proposition may be divided.*—The presiding authority shall have powers to divide into two or more distinct propositions, any proposition or amendment which in his opinion is so complicated as to be likely to lead to confusion or inconvenience by being debated on as one proposition. A proposition when divided need not be moved and seconded more than once. But when by virtue of this rule a proposition or amendment is divided, it shall not be necessary, unless the presiding authority decides to the contrary, for the second and following portions of such proposition or amendment to be again separately moved and seconded. But the propositions divided shall be put to the vote by the presiding authority one after the other.

8 *Mode of addressing the meeting.*—Each Councillor rising to speak shall direct his speech to the question before the meeting or an amendment which he is himself about to propose or to a point of order always addressing presiding authority from his place. A Councillor having spoken to a proposition or amendment is not at liberty to speak again to such proposition or amendment.

Provided that the mover of a proposition or amendment shall have a right or reply, after the presiding authority has ascertained that no other Councillor entitled to speak desires to speak :

Provided further that any Councillor may second a proposition or amendment by saying "I second the proposition or amendment" and may reserve his right to speak later :

Provided also that a Councillor who wishes to explain any misconception of expressions used by him may do so with the permission of the presiding authority.

9. *Routine resolutions may be put to meeting without being moved 'or seconded.*—Routine resolutions such as recording periodical statements or confirming the proceedings of a committee, may be put to the meeting by the presiding authority without their having been moved or seconded. Propositions regarding the choice of a presiding Councillor, adjournments and the like must be seconded, but need not be in writing.

Except as provided above, every proposition and every amendment must be in writing and must be seconded.

Resolutions of committees to be moved and seconded by members.—when a resolution of a committee is submitted to the general meeting for adoption, its adoption should ordinarily be moved and seconded by members of the committee.

10. *Amendments.*—After the proposition has been moved and seconded, any Councillor may propose an amendment thereto :

Provided that no Councillor shall be at liberty to propose more than one amendment to any proposition except when such proposition is for the passing of a budget or of a set of general rules, or is otherwise of such a nature as to

require the making of any amendments to different parts of it.

11. *Presiding authority to read proposition to the meeting.*—The proposer of any amendment shall state it or hand it in writing to the presiding authority at any time before he resumes his seat. When the mover of a proposition or amendment has resumed his seat, the presiding authority shall read the proposition or amendment to the meeting and ask if any Councilor seconds the proposition or amendment and until the same is seconded, the presiding authority shall not permit any discussion on the question. If no Councillor seconds the proposition or amendment, the presiding authority shall declare that the proposition or amendment is lost.

12. *Speeches should not be read.*—A Councillor shall not read his speech but may refresh his memory from notes and may, with the consent of the presiding authority, read passages from books or documents cited on behalf of his argument.

13. *Any Councilor may move proposition of which notice has been given if original mover is absent or unwilling.*—If a Councillor has given due notice to move a proposition, and if that Councillor be not present at the meeting or shall have ceased to be a Councillor before the meeting or be unwilling to move the proposition of which he has given notice, any Councillor present at the meeting may with the consent of the presiding authority, move the proposition of which notice has been given.

14. *Amendments to omit words etc., From original Propositions to be clear and relevant and not mere negative of previous propositions.*—An amendment shall usually be in the form of a proposal to omit words from the original proposition, to insert words therein or to add words thereto.

Every amendment must be relevant to the proposition; it is proposed to amend and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. An amendment which is the direct nagative of the proposition shall not be allowed.

15. *Amendments may be sent to the President beforehand in writing.*—A Councillor who intends to propose an amendment to a proposition is at liberty to send or deliver at any time beforehand to the President or the presiding authority, his proposed amendment in writing.

16. *Each amendment to be decided before the next is entered upon.*—Each amendment must be decided before the next amendment is entered upon, but after any amendment has been proposed and seconded, any Councillor may move that the amendment be amended by the omission, insertion or addition of certain words, and the presiding authority shall thereupon ask if any other Councillor seconds the proposal and if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall then become the question before the meeting.

17. *No amendment to words already resolved be made.*—No amendment may be made to words which it thas already been resolved shall stand part of, or to be added to, the original proposition of amendment except by addition of other words.

18. *Amendment once negatived not to be proposed.*—No amendment may be proposed which is the same in substance, as a proposition or amendment which has been negatived during the meeting.

19. *Proposition or amendment to be withdrawn.*—A proposition or amendment which has been moved and seconded cannot be withdrawn without the premission of the meeting.

20. *Presiding authority to move propositions without quitting chair.*—The presiding authority may move and second propositions or amendments, speak and vote without vacating the chair.

21. *Voting.*—When a question is put to vote, the presiding authority shall call fo a show of hands, andl the presiding authority or a councillor at his request shal count the hands shown for and against and declare the result. If any Councillor challenges the correctness of the numbers thus declared, the hands shall be counted a second time; Provided that if any two Councillors request a poll, the presiding authority shall call the roll of the Councillors and record on the minutes of the meeting the names of the Councillors voting for and against. The presiding authority, unless he refrains from voting, should give his vote before declaring the number of votes for and against a question and then in case of an equality of votes he should give his casting vote.

22. *No member obliged to vote.*—A Councillor who is present at a meeting may refrain from voting. If the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report or proceedings of a Committee, the member of that committee may vote. If the conduct of a Councillor be in question, that Councillor may vote.

23. *Result of equality of vots.*—When there is an equality of votes and the presiding authority against from giving his casting vote, the proposition shall be held to be neither passed nor rejected and may be brought forward at any subsequent meeting.

24. *Budget discussion.*—When a budget or re-appropriation statement is laid down before a general meeting, the procedure shall be as follows:—

(1) The presiding authority shall read each item of the abstracts of receipts and expenditure and shall without any mover or seconder put to the meeting the question "that this item stand part of the budget or re-appropriation statement."

(ii) If any Councillor proposes to reduce or increase or strike off the item and the proposal to be seconded, such proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become the question before the meeting.

25. *Proposals to adjourn in meeting or for closure or to postponing etc.,*—A proposal to adjurn a meeting or for closure or to postpone the consideration of a question shall take precedence over any other proposition before the meeting.

Draft bye-laws for regulating the use of slaughter houses for slaughtering animals in the Town Municipality of Mandya framed under Section 48 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) read with Section 151 of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

(1) Butchers and others shall have access to the Municipal slaughter houses for the purpose of slaughtering animals for sale or private consumption on the conditions hereunder specified. Only licensed men will be allowed in the slaughter house for the purpose of dressing the carcass. These persons will be provided with a badge once a year by the President on payment of one rupee. A list of such licensed men will be hung up at the slaughter house and a copy maintained by the President.

(2) None but those engaged in the slaughter of animals and Municipal Officers and Councillors shall have access to the slaughter house.

(3) No person shall be permitted to perform the duties of a Mollah or Rubbi in a Municipal slaughter house except with the written permission of the President.

(4) No dog shall be allowed into a Municipal slaughter house. Every dog found there shall be made over to the police to be dealt with as a stray dog.

(5) No animal which has not been permitted to be slaughtered or which is not meant for immediate slaughter shall be brought into a slaughtering shed, in a Municipal slaughter house.

(6) Every person desiring to make use of a slaughter house shall pay the prescribed fee before entering it.

(7) Every animal intended for slaughter at a Municipal slaughter house shall be brought thereto not less than one hour before the time fixed so as to admit of examination by the Health Officer, Veterinary Inspector and the subordinate assisting them.

(8) Animals which upon such examination are found to be free from disease, shall be slaughtered in a Municipal slaughter house.

(9) Every animal which, upon such examination, is found to show symptoms of disease or is suspected of being diseased, shall not be admitted to the slaughter house premises but shall be kept under observation.

(10) Every animal found upon such examination to be suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, shall be seized and dealt with as provided in bye-law 29 *infra*.

(11) No animal that is or suspected to be with young shall be slaughtered at a Municipal slaughter house.

(12) Animals shall be slaughtered only in the allotted space in the slaughter house and no other.

(13) No animals shall be slaughtered in a Municipal slaughter house except during such hours as may be from time to time be fixed by the President and notified in a conspicuous place in the slaughter house.

(14) The carcass of every animal which has been slaughtered in a Municipal slaughter house shall, after it has been skinned, be carefully examined to ascertain, if it is free from disease. The skin shall be likewise similarly examined.

(15) Every carcass, which upon such examination is found to be diseased, shall be seized and dealt with as provided in bye-law 29 *infra*: Provided that the skin of carcass not showing signs of an infectious or contagious disease shall remain the property of the owner.

(16) Every skinned carcass, which after examination is found to be free from disease and fit for human consumption, shall be allowed to be quartered or cut up.

(17) No person shall blow my means of insufflation, the carcass of animals slaughtered for human consumption.

(18) All meat and offal, which upon such examination are found to be diseased or considered unfit for human consumption, shall be seized and dealt with as provided in bye-law 29 *infra*.

(19) The skins, entrails and offal of slaughtered animals which have not been seized, shall be collected in a special offal room in the slaughter house, there to be washed and cleansed before their removal.

(20) All refuse or offal rejected by the owners of the slaughtered animals shall be deposited by them or their assistants in a Municipal offal truck or bin.

(21) The solid contents of the entrails shall not be washed into the sewers but shall be removed by the owners of the animals or their assistants and deposited in a Municipal offal truck or bin.

(22) Skins, offal, entr-tails, etc., left at the Municipal slaughter house after such hours as the President may fix shall be considered as refuse and shall become the property of the Municipal Council and be disposed of, as the President shall direct.

(23) No person shall sell meat, skin or offal on the premises of a Municipal slaughter-house.

(24) Meat, entrails and offal which are fit for human consumption and permitted to be removed from a Municipal slaughter-house, shall be removed in covered baskets or prescribed carts and such baskets or carts together with their covers shall at all times be kept clean.

(25) No person shall make noise, fight or quarrel or use insulting, abusive or obscence language in a Municipal slaughter-house. Persons contravening this bye-law shall be summarily rejected.

(26) The fee payble for the slaughtering of each animal in Municipal slaughter-house shall be as detailed in the following schedule :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sheep, Goats, Kids.	0	2	6

(27) The veterinary Inspector in the employ of the Municipal Council shall be in charge of the Municipal slaughter-houses in.....and shall see that no diseased sheep or goats are slaughtered therein for food or their carcasses removed to the Municipal markets or other recognised licensed places for sale.

(28) The Veterinary Inspector shall carefully inspect each and every animal brought for slaughter daily, whether for private consumption or sale to the public, and satisfy himself that such animals are perfectly healtby before he admits them into the slaughter-house.

(29) The Veterinary Inspector shall also examine the carcasses of animals slaughtered in the slaughter-houses, and shall destroy or bury at such time and place as may be appointed by the President or the Health Officer, any carcass or organ or any part of the carcass that he may find diseased and unfit for human consumption (*as wholesome food*), with the previous sanction of the President, Vice-President, or any other officer authorised by the President.

(30) The Veterinary Inspector shall stamp all carcasses before they are removed from the hanging rooms to the stall in the Municipal markets or licensed mutton stalls in the town, in token that they were passed out of the slaughter house as fit for food. The Veterinary Officer/Inspector shall be careful to see that all carcasses brought for sale to the markets bear the slaughter-house stamp. The Contractor or the Health Inspector shall do likewise where and whenever practicable. The Veterinary Inspector, Health Inspector or Contractor shall report every case in which a carcass does not bear the said stamp, and shall at the same time forward an explanation which the person in possession of such carcass may offer for the orders of the President.

(31) Any person who slaughters any sheep or goat which has not been inspected and passed by the Veterinary Inspector, or slaughters before or after the hours fixed for the purpose or removes other recognised or licensed place for sale, or to his house, or who offers any opposition or resistance to the Veterinary Inspector or his peons, the contractor or his servants or to the Health Inspector in the execution of their duty, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(32) The Veterinary Inspector shall look after the conservancy business of the slaughter-houses and shall inspect the slaughter-houses daily between the hours 6 A. M. to 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 2 P. M. respectively and furnish a report to the President by 4 P. M. of the result of such inspection.

(33) No carcass or any portion of a carcass of any sheep or goat slaughtered outside the limits of the Town Municipality shall be sold in any of the Town Municipal markets of any part of the Town by the owner or person in possession thereof, without the carcass being first examined by the Veterinary Inspector of the Town Municipality and the prescribed fee being paid to the contractor for the same, and whoever is found in possession of, or vending such carcass, or any portion thereof, in contravention of these provisions, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(34) No carcass or any portion of a carcass of any sheep or goat slaughtered outside the limits of the Town shall be supplied by any person or persons to any of the Town hospitals and hotels or eating houses without such carcass being first examined by the Veterinary Inspector of the Town Municipality and the prescribed fee being paid to the contractor for the same, and whoever is found in possession of or vending such a carcass or any portion thereof, in contravention of these provisions, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(35) The President, or Vice-President shall issue a permit to any person applying for permission to slaughter sheep or goats within the limits of the Municipality without license, or without payment of any fee for the purpose of the following festivals or religious ceremonies, on such applicant furnishing sufficient grounds for the indulgence sought, and the Veterinary Inspector shall note in the slaughter house return on each and every occasion that such permission is given the name, the residence of the persons to whom a permit has been issued and the number of sheep or goats allowed to be slaughtered.

Dasara (*Hindus only*).—One sheep or goat to any one individual or to any one member of a family for two days only.

Akkika (*Mohamedans only*).—The ceremony connected with shaving the head of a child for the first time.

Male child	...	Two sheep or goats
Female child	...	One sheep or goat

Bakrid (*Mohomedans only*).—Sheep or goat not exceeding one to any one individual or to any one member of a family for three days.

Sadkah (*Hindus and Mohamedans*).—(Vow by or for a sick person) sheep or goat not exceeding one of any description of either sheep or goat.

Mannath (*Hindustani*) *Harike* (*Kanarese*).—Mohamedans and Hindus in fulfilment or a vow made by or for a sick person, sheep or goat not exceeding one of either description.

Second day of Pongal or Sankranthi (*Hindus only*).—One sheep or goat.

(36) Any person who may require any number of sheep or goats for slaughter in excess of that, given for any of the purposes mentioned in bye-law 35, shall obtain a permit from the Veterinary Inspector and pay the prescribed fee to the contractor for such number in excess of that allowed. Whover, without such permit and without the

payment of such fee, slaughters any sheep or goat shall be liable, every such animal slaughtered together with the amount of the fee payable to the contractor.

(37) Whoever slaughters for sale without the previous permission of the President, except as provided in bye-law 36, any sheep or goat at places within the limits of the Municipality, other than the Municipal slaughter-house, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for every such animal slaughtered together with the amount of the fee payable to the contractor.

(38) Whoever infringes any of the bye-laws shall be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 in each case.

Draft Byelaws regulating the Erection of Buildings and the Construction, Maintenance of Privies, Cess Pools, etc., Framed under Section 48 (1) (q) (r) (u) of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951 framed by the Municipal Council, Mandya.

Model Bye-Laws regulating the erection of buildings and the construction, maintenance of privies, cess pools, etc.

Notice to be given:—The notice to be given to the Municipal Council under sub-section (1) of Section 112 shall be addressed to the President, Municipal Council and shall be in the form annexed to these Bye-Laws.

2. *Plans to be furnished* :—Such notice shall be accompanied by a site plan in duplicate of the land on which the structure is proposed to be built, drawn to a scale of not ess than 20 feet to an inch, showing—

(a) the position, nature and use of all existing buildings thereon, and of the proposed building, and all appurtenant out-buildings ;

(b) the area to be occupied by the building and out-buildings on the land ;

(c) the position of latrines or privies, and the proposed method of drainage ;

(d) the names (if any) or description of adjacent roads, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings ;

(e) the number of the lot and the name of the block and street or road in which the land is situated; and

(f) where the building proposed to be erected abuts a road the breadth of such road as measured between the outer edges of the drain, if any, and the line of building on both sides.

Provided that in the case of buildings of less than Rs. 500 in value, it shall be sufficient for the site plan to show to the satisfaction of the President, without scale, the size of the proposed building and its position on the land, together with the position on the land with reference to an adjacent building or land.

3. The plan required to be produced under section 112 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, shall be in duplicate and drawn to a scale of not less than 8 feet to an inch showing :—

(a) the plan of the ground floor and of each other floor, if any with sections and elevations on the same scale ;

(b) the levels of the foundation and lowest floor or plinths, with reference to the level at the centre of the adjacent roads or streets and level of the site :

(c) the depth and thickness of the foundations ;

(d) the height and thickness of the plinth or basement walls, and of the walls above the plinth ;

(e) the thickness of the floor or floors and the dimensions and structure of the roof ;

(f) the position of the line or frontage of the proposed building with reference to the adjacent side drain of the street or road which the building faces or if there be no such side drain, with reference to the central line of the street or road ;

Provided that in the case of buildings of less than Rs. 500 in value, it shall be sufficient to show in writing to the satisfaction of the President the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid.

The license and the approved plan shall always be available on the spot for inspection by the Municipal authorities.

4. The plan of every building of more than Rs. 500 in value, shall be accompanied by a specification showing the nature and descriptions of the materials to be used in the construction of the various parts thereof including the dimensions of all beams, bressumers, posts, pillars and columns.

5. *Prohibition of certain sites* :—No foundation of a new building intended for human occupation shall be constructed on a side which has been filled up with or used as a place for deposition excrementitious matter or the carcasses of dead animals or other filthy or offensive matter until such matters shall have been properly removed to the satisiaction of the Municipal Council or shall, in its opinion, have become innocuous.

6. *Location of the building* :—In no new building shall be the foundation of the external wall along the street be located less than 1½ feet from the edge of the street including the drain.

7. *Foundation of walls* :—The footings of the walls and the posts of the ground floor of the building proposed to be erected should rest on the solid ground or upon a sufficient thickness of concrete or upon some solid and sufficient substructures as a foundation.

Provided that where a solid rock is met with, at or near the surface of the site of such building, that is, within three feet of the level of the base of the wall, the footings may be omitted if the surface of the rock be properly and sufficiently cleaned and stepped or jagged to receive the first course of masonry.

8. *Plinth* :—The height of the plinth shall, in the case of building which are to be built nearer to a street be not less than 1½ feet above the level of the street on which it abuts and in the case of buildings which are to be built farther to a street, it shall not be below such height as may be fixed by the Municipal Council.

9. *Insretion of damp proof courses* :—In the case of buildings which in the opinion of Municipal Council, are likely to be damp on account of the high level of the subsoil water in the site, if the Municipal Council deems it necessary, damp proof courses which shall consist of stone slabs laid in cement vitrified bricks or any other durable material impervious to moisture shall be laid between the foot of the walls of the ground floor and the top of basement which shall be above the level of the adjoining ground.

10. *Chimney* :—Every person erecting a chimney, shall so construct it that the upper outlet shall be at least 5 feet above the roof of the house.

11. *Height and area of the room* :—(a) the minimum height of every room intended to be inhabited in a building except a room in the roof, thereof, shall be not less than 8 feet from the floor to the ceiling.

(b) The room in the roof shall have an average height of 7 feet from the floor to the ceiling.

(c) The ground area of a dwelling room shall not be less than 64 square feet and no room shall be built which is less than 30 sq. feet in superficial area.

Explanation :—A partition wall not more than four feet high in a room shall not be considered to divide that room so as make it into two rooms.

12. *Ventilation* :—Every such room shall be provided with ventilation by means of doors and windows, which open directly on to external air spaces not less than two and half feet in width and which have an aggregate area of openings not less than one-tenth or the superficial area of that side of the room, which faces an open space ;

Provision shall be made for openings in this room so as to provide a current of air whenever desirable, and an opening for foul air, shall always be kept near the top of the room.

13. *Height of the building* :—No person erecting a building which abuts on a street, shall so construct it that any point of it is at a height greater than twice the width of the street immediatley in front of it, including open

spaces, if any; provided that nothing in this bye-law shall debar any person from reconstructing any building which had stood within two years on the same site, on the model of and with the same dimensions as the original building.

14. *Aerial projections*:—No person who constructs, alters or adds to a building within the meaning of Section 112 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, shall project aerially, beyond the limits of his site, any part of his buildings, temporary or permanent, so as to make it encroach upon or overhang any municipal road or lane, or the margin there of or any other municipal land, except to the extent to which permission may expressly be granted by the municipal council.

15. All water spouts to drain roof or other water shall be led down to the ground touching the wall and shall not not be so constructed as to discharge water to the inconvenience or annoyance of passers-by, or to the damage of Municipal property.

16. No shutters of stables or other buildings shall be so constructed as to project on Municipal land when left open.

17. *Inspection*:—For the purpose of facilitating inspecting, the following shall be the recognised stages in the construction of any building.

(i) digging for the foundation;
(ii) filling in the foundation and raising the basement walls;
(iii) superstructure; and
(iv) all subsequent work.

18. The Health Inspectors and the Executive Officer of the Municipality shall be competent to inspect buildings under construction at all reasonable hours during the day and where a license has been granted to satisfy themselves that the work under progress is in conformity with the terms of the license and not contrary to the bye-laws.

19. *Drainage to be provided in certain cases*:—In localities where facilities for drainage and daily conservancy have not been created on account of such localities not having been taken up for laying them out into house sites, no dwelling houses shall be constructed unless sufficient facilities for drainage and daily conservancy are provided by the owner of the land to the satisfaction of the Municipal Council.

20. *Area of the site built upon*:—As a rule on all sites measuring 100′×100′ or more no more than half the site shall be built upon, in other cases no more than two-thirds of the siteshall be built upon. In the case of sites and houses abutting upon the roads hereunder specified, the Municipal Council may, in its discretion, allow a larger extent than half or two-thirds to be built upon. Houses shall not ordinarily be built contiguous to each other, except when the width of the site is less than 40 feet. Wherever practicable a minimum clear space as fixed by the Municipal Council shall be left between every two houses. The minimum in no case shall be less than five feet wide.

(To be specified by the Municipal Council concerned)

1.
2.
3.

21. *Prohibition of mud walls*:—Within the town limits no wall of any building shall, except with the permission of the Municipal Council, be made of mud alone.

22. *Building plot to be levelled*:—The building plot of every building shall be levelled in such manner that rain water may rapidly drain off into a water course of a Municipal drain.

23. *General*:—No building site shall be surrounded by a hedge of lantana, aloe, pricklypear or other objectionable plant, or by a fence of barbed iron wire.

24. No pits shall be excavated in the sites allotted for building dwelling houses.

25. Every house shall have a decent frontage and no perishable or inflammable material shall be used for construction.

26. No person shall construct over a privy new or old, any room or structure of any description except another privy, or a bathing place or bath room.

27. If any person has any doubt or difficulty as to the true intent or meaning of any matter connected with these bye-laws or the requirements thereof, he may, before giving notice in writing of his intention to erect or re-erect any building, apply to the President, who shall upon receipt of such application, give the said person within a week such information as in the circumstances may be necessary.

28. *Notice of Completion of Building*:—Every person who shall erect a building shall, within one month after the completion of the erection of such building deliver or send or cause to be delivered or sent to the President at his office, notice in writing of the completion of the erection of such building.

29. *Special Conditions to Individual Cases*:—Notwithstanding anything contained in these bye-laws it shall be within the discretion of the Municipal Council to attach special conditions to individual cases under Section 112 (2), provided that they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act.

30. Every place, other than a water closet or bath room situated within any house, building or enclosure and habitually used for the pupose of nature or for keeping human excreta, shall be considered to be a privy or latrine within the meaning of this bye-law.

31. Every person who shall erect a new building as Chattrams, Agraharams and tenements, etc., shall, in connection with such buildings construct such number of privies and in such manner as shall be prescribed in each case by the Municipal Council:

Provided the number of privies shall not, in any case, be less than two, one for men and another for women.

32. A person who shall construct a new privy, whether in connection with a building or not, shall construct such privy upon such site or in such position and manner only as shall be approved by the Municipal Council.

33. The floor of every latrine shall be made of cement or of asphalt or of bastard asphalt and laid on a bed of concrete, three inches thick, and shall be so sloped, drained and constructed as to carry away the fluid with facility into the latrine drain.

34. Every latrine shall be provided with a seat so made as to compel the excreta to fall entirely into a suitable pan or receptacle of sufficient capacity placed beneath it.

35. The walls and other masonry of the building shall be stone-in-chunam mortar and plastered with cement of half-inch in thickness from the floor level up to the height of two feet above the seat-level.

36. Every latrine shall be provided with a separate entrance, if required by the Municipal Council for the entry of scavengers for the purpose of conservancy.

37. Every latrine shall be provided with a 'U' shaped cemented drain sufficiently large, well-laid and water-tight to prevent its contents from overflowing or stagnating or soaking into the ground. Such drains shall terminate with an iron pipe so that the contents of the drain may fall directly into a receptacle or a municipal drain.

38. All such drains shall be so constructed as to discharge their contents in a proper manner—

(i) into a municipal drain approved by the Municipal Council;
(ii) into a movable receptacle or bucket kept in the cistern constructed at the extremity of the drain approved by the Municipal Council;

39. Every person who shall construct a cesspool in connection with a privy, shall construct such cesspool in such a manner, and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such cesspool and of removing the contents thereof and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of the contents of such cesspool being removed therefrom and from the premises to which such cesspool may belong without being carried through any dwelling house or public building or any building in which any person may be or may intend to be employed in any manufacture, trade or business.

40. Every person who shall construct a cesspool, shall construct the same upon such site or in such manner and with such materials only as shall be approved of by the Municipal Council.

41. He shall construct such cesspool in such a manner that it shall have a capacity of not less than ten

cubic feet, and in any case where there are more than three seats in the privy, in such a manner that it shall have a capacity of not less than three cubic feet for every seat in such privy.

42. Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of bye-laws Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 30 to 41 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

FORM

(*Vide* Bye-law No. 1)

To

The President,
Town Municipal Council,
MANDYA.

Sir,

I,.....hereby give you notice that I intend to erect on vacant site No. .....in block..... of..... Division or (to re-erect/add to, the existing building bearing Municipal Door No.....in block.....of..... Division).

2. I enclose the following records :—

(i) a copy of title deed ;
(ii) a site plan No..... (not smaller than 20 ft. to one inch giving the following particulars) :

(*a*) the position, nature and use of all existing buildings thereon, and of the proposed building and all appurtenent out-buildings ;

(*b*) the position of latrines or privies, and the proposed method of drainage ;

(*c*) the names (if any) or description of the adjacent roads, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings ;

(*d*) the number of the lot and the name or number of the block and street or road in which the land is situated ; and

(*e*) where the buildings proposed to be erected abut a road, the breadth of such road as measured between the outer edges of the drain, if any, and the line of buildings on both sides.

3. Detailed Plan Nos.....(not smaller than eight feet to one inch) showing :—

(*a*) plans of ground floor ;
(*b*) plans of first floor and succeeding floor, if any ;
(*c*) one cross section at least ; and
(*d*) front elevation.

4. I append the following information ;—

(i) The annual Municipal Tax Rs.
(ii) Total area of the site S. Ft.
(iii) Total area of existing and proposed building S. Ft.
(iv) Total maximum height of the building above the centre of road or street abutting the proposed building. Ft.
(v) Width of such street or road at the extreme ends of the building. Ft. Ft.
(vi) Level of the site at its lowest ft. above the Road level—below the road level abutting it. Rs.
(vii) Nature of foundation. Made up soil—natural soil.
(viii) Height of basement or plinth above road or street level Ft.
(ix) Material to be used in foundation and walls.
(x) Material to be used for frame and covering the roof.
(xi) Height of invest of drain of latrine above the Municipal drain, if it abuts. Ft.
(xii) Height of invest of drain or bathroom above the municipal drain, if it abuts. Ft.
(xiii) Height of invest of kitchen-drain above the municipal drain, if it abuts. Ft.
(xiv) If cesspool.....height of the walls enclosing it above the level of the nearest municipal drain. Ft.

Sd.....

Dated .....

DRAFT BYE-LAWS FOR REGULATING SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY FRAMED UNDER SECTION 48(1) (n) OF TOWN MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1951 BY THE TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, MANDYA.

1. Every privy or latrine that is to be constructed in the Municipal limits should conform to the daily removal system only.

2. The owner or occupier shall construct a new privy, if there is not one, within a reasonable time fixed by the Prssident.

3. The privies under pit-system, if any, in the private premises should be changed into the daily removal system within a reasonable time fixed by the President.

4. The opening of the privy should always to towards the conservancy lane and should be constructed according to the approved plan and after obtaining a license from the President or other Officer authorised by him.

5. The opening of the privy should be capable of daily removal from outside through the conservancy lane and should be provided with good shutters or trap doors so as to close the opening completely.

6. All trap doors or shutters for the privies should be preferably made of iron plate not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, soaked in tar both sides. The shutters to the trap doors should be fixed so tight to the doors frame that no flies or any other disease carrying insects have an access.

7. The sides and floor of the chamber of the receptacle shall be constructed of hard smooth stones or brick works plastered with cement, or other non-absorbant material and floor shall be so slope that any liquid discharged on it shall rapidly and easily flow to the outlet.

8. Every privy shall be provided with a movable receptacle to receive night-soil.

9. Arrangements must be made for the separation of urine form fæcal matter.

10. The owner or occupier of any land on which there is a privy must shut out such privy by sufficient roof and enclosure by non-combustible material or by wall from the view of persons passing by or resident in the neighbourhood.

11. The flooring inside the latrine must be made impervious by cement concrete and plastered with cement or by flooring with Cuddaph or burnt slabs with neat cement pointings so that water and other watery substance may not accumulate inside.

12. Every Privy should be so constructed that the bottom of the receptacle for night-soil, urine or ablution water, shall be at level at least two feet above the ground level.

13. Every person who shall construct a new privy shall construct the same in such a way that the night-soil receptacle shall be at a distance of ten feet from any public road or place of public resort, twenty feet away from any kitchen, 25 feet from any place used as human habitation and sixty feet from any well, tank or stream, the water of which is used for drinking purposes, provided that where the maintenance of any such distance is absolutely impossible, the President, may, if he thinks no injury to health is likely to result from the proposed position of a privy, sanctions the reduction of such distance down to half that prescribed above.

14. A pucca drain with cement concrete and plastered with cement with proper slope must be constructed and the water of the privy should be left into the conservancy drain through a drain.

15. Any person infringing these bye-laws is liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Draft Bye-laws for securing the Protection of Public Parks Gardens and open spaces vested in or under the control of the Town Municipal Council of Mandya under section 48 (i) (x) of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

Bye-laws for Regulating the use of Public Parks, Gardens and open spaces.

In these bye-laws, the words 'Public parks, gardens and open spaces' shall mean such public parks, gardens

open spaces as are vested in or are under the control of the Municipal Council.

2. Parks, Gardens or open spaces when to be kept open. Every Public Park, garden and open space shall remain open to the public between such hours as may be notified by the President on the notice board to be placed in some conspicuous part of the entrance to such part, garden or open space.

3. *Public Entertainments, Ceremony or Exhibition.*—No public entertainment, ceremony or exhibition shall be held in a public park, garden or open space, except after permission has been obtained from or given by the President in that behalf. Such park, garden or open space shall be kept open or closed for such period and upon such terms and conditions as may be considered expedient by the President and notified in the manner mentioned in Bye-law No. 2 or by Notification in one or more local newspapers. This shall not apply to meetings that come under bye-law No. 4.

4. *Public Meetings in Parks, Etc.*—No public meeting shall be held in any public park, or garden except in such portion thereof as is set apart by the Municipal Council for the purpose of such meetings, and in any public park, or garden when any such portion is not set apart, no public meetings shall be held without the permission of the President.

5. *Entrance or Exit* :—No person shall enter or quit a public park, garden or open space wherein any tablet in a public park, garden or open space wherein any notice or bye-law of the Municipal Council is exhibited.

6. *Prohibition Against Defacing or Displacing Notice Boards* :—No person shall deface or displace any board or tablet in a public park, garden or open space wherein any notice or bye-law of the Municipal Council is exhibited.

7. *Prohibition Against Bringing of Animals.*—No person shall bring into a public park, garden or open space any animal whatsoever except dog in leash or suffer to remain therein any animal belonging to him or in his charge.

8. *Posting Hand Bills* :—No person shall, except with the written permission of the President, post or affix any bill, placard or notice in any part of, or upon any tree, in a public park, garden or open space nor shall any handbills be distributed in any public park, garden or open space, except with the permission of the President.

9. *Prohibition Against Removing or Disturbing Soil Etc.*—No person otherwise than in the discharge of his official duty as servant of the Municipality, shall remove or disturb any soil, turf or flowerbed or pluck any flower or leaf in a public park, garden or open space.

10. *Damaging Property or Throwing Rubbish* :—No person shall destroy, injure, deface, soil or defile any part of any wall, fence, barrier or railings in or enclosing any public park, garden or open space or any part of any seat, building, monument, work of art, ornament or decoration or any other structure or erection of any municipal property in a public park, garden or open space.

11. *Throwing Stones, etc.*—No person shall throw on, or discharge into a public parks, garden or open space, stones or other missiles.

12. *Prohibiting the Climbing of Trees, Walls, etc.*—No person shall climb any tree, wall, fence, barrier, railings or post in or enclosing a public park, garden or open space.

13. *Games.*—No game shall be played in a public park, garden or open space, except subject to such conditions, as may from time to time, be prescribed by the President and notified on a notice board placed in some conspicuous part of the entrance of the public park, garden or open space.

14. *Drinking.*—No person shall drink within a public park, garden or open space any intoxicating liquor.

15. *Erections.*—Except with the written permission of the President, no person shall erect any post, rail, fence, pole, tent, booth, stand, building or other structures in a public park, garden or open space.

16. *Sale of articles.*—No person shall, except with the written permission of the President, sell or offer or expose for sale or left to hire or offer or expose for letting to hire any commodity or article in a public park, garden or open space.

17. *Drying or Bleaching Linen.*—No person shall spread or depost any linen or other fabric in a public park, garden or open space for the purpose of drying or bleaching the same.

18. *Obstructing or Disturbing Servants on Duty and others.*—No person shall wilfully obstruct, disturb, or interrupt any other person in the proper use or enjoyment of a public park, garden or open space or wilfully obstruct, disturb or interrupt any officer or servant of the Municipality or any person employed by the Municipality in the execution of his duty.

19. *Nuisance.*—No person shall commit nuisance in public park, garden or open space.

20. *Creating Disturbance or Causing Annoyance to the Public.*—No person shall create disturbance or cause annoyance to the public in a public park, garden or open space or use abusive, obscene or profane language.

21. *Prohibition of Entry of Person Suffering from Loathsome or Infectious Disease.*—No person who is suffering from any loathsome or infectious disease shall enter a public park, garden or open space.

22. *Prohibition of Grazing, etc., of Animals in Public Parks.*—No person shall graze or feed any animal, or suffer any animal to be grazed or fed on any animal, or suffer any animal to be grazed or fed on any grass or tree in any public park, garden or space.

23. *Prohibition of Writing etc., on trees.*—No person shall write, paint, cut or carve or affix anything on any tree in any public park, garden or open space.

24. *Prohibition of Driving Nails, Etc., Into Trees.*—No person shall drive any nail or ring or any other similar article into any tree, public park, garden or open space.

25. *Prohibition of Tethering Animals to Trees, Etc.,*—No person shall tether any animal to any tree or fence or post in or pertaining to, any public park, garden or open space.

26. *Prohibition of Bathing Etc., in tanks and Ponds.*—No person shall bathe or wash clothes in any tank, pond or ornamental water storage in any public park or garden where a notice to that effect is put up by the Municipal Council.

27. *Penalty for Breach of Bye-laws.*—Whoever commits a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with a fine which may extend to rupees twenty-five.

Draft rules prescribing the fees to be charged for the Temporary occupation of or the erection of Temporary Structures on Public Streets or for Projections over Public Streets framed under section 46 (i) (1) of the Town Municipalities Act 1951 by the Town Municipal Council, Mandya.

(a) Deposit of goods for materials temporarily on land in the Municipal Council.

1. The fees chargeable for the use or occupation of any street, drain, aqueduct or other land vested in the Municipal Council for the deposit of goods or materials shall be calculated at the rate of.....per month per square foot of the area occupied and shall be payable in advance.

2. The following is the scale of fees for the unauthorised occupation of different kinds :—

(a) For a wing.....annas per square foot per month.

(b) For temporary archways across roads..... Rs.....per day for each arch on each Road.

(c) The fees for obstructions shall be charged at the scales mentioned above and such charges shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed in the Act for the recovery of Municipal claims.

(b) Occupation of Public Streets for Vending Fruits, etc.,—

3. In such streets or public roads as may be specified and in such parts of the same as may be set apart by the

Municipal Council, a fee of.....annas per month or .....of.....anna per day shall be levied for the temporary occupation of a public street for the sale of articles e.g., Vegetables, fruits, silk and cotton goods or ware, betel leaf, head-loads of firewood etc., provided that the President may allow the temporary occupation of the public street in such manner as not to inconvenience the public and may order the levy of a fee not exceeding..... .....anna per square yard per month.

4. Any person who takes out a licence for a certain area and subsequently occupies a greater area without taking out a licence for the excess so occupied shall be liable to pay for such excess area an amount calculated at the rate of annas.....per month per superficial foot of the area so occupied. This amount shall be recoverable according to the procedure laid down in Section 92 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

II. Regarding the Erection of pendals or other public structures on Public Streets.

5. No pendals or other temporary structures for marriage shall be erected in any street, land or public thoroughfare, without the written permission from the President. On receipt of an application for permission to put up such structures, specifying the situation, size and other particulars a licence will be issued by the President. If he sees no objection thereto, on such conditions as he may think necessary to provide to ensure public convenience and safety and on payment of the following fees :—

1.	For a pendal 6 ft. broad by 12 ft. long or not exceeding 72 sq. ft.	Rs. 1—0—0
2.	For a pendal exceeding 72 sq. ft. and not exceeding 150 sq. ft.	
3.	For every additional 150 sq. ft. or portion.	

(*a*) No pendal shall ordinarily be allowed to stand for more than fifteen days.

(*b*) If on the expiration of the time allowed in the licenec, or the period granted in extension thereto on special application the person who put up the structures does not remove it, the President may issue a notice to the defaulter for its removal within such time as may be fixed by him in each case and at the end of which time, he may have it removed and the cost of such removal shall be recoverable from the defaulter as a Municipal demand.

(*c*) Provide that in the case of pendals intended for purposes of charity or public utility permission may be granted free of charge, but the period of its existance shall not exceed fifteen days.

III Regarding projections over public streets.

6. The fees for weatherboards, etc., for every half-year payable in advance shall be as follows:—

Rupees 2—for every weatherboard, etc., not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in width and 10 ft. in length or fraction thereof.

M. B. BORE GOWDA,
President.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, SAGAR.

Notification dated 30th January 1954.

No. H.C. 160—53-54. It is hereby notified for the information of the inhabitants of Sagar Town, that the Town Municipal Council, Sagar, have resolved at their Meeting held on 9th January 1954 to adopt and introduce the undermentioned Bye-laws and Rules on the basis of the Model Bye-laws and Rules framed by Government.

Detailed Draft Bye-laws and Rules are duly published on the Notice Board and are available to the Public in the Municipal Office, during office hours.

Any inhabitant of the Municipality objecting to the imposition of the said tax or to the amount or rate proposed or to the class of persons or property to be made liable thereto or to any exemptions proposed, may within one month from the publication of the said notice send his objections in writing to the Municipal Council, Sagar. Objections received after the due date will not be considered.

Bye-laws and Rules framed by the Municipal Council, Sagar.

1. Bye-laws for regulating the use of *Slaughter Houses* in Sri Krishnaraj endra Market for slaughtering animals in Sagar Town under Sections 48 (1) and (b) read with Sections 151 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, and adopted as per Government Notification No. L. 11702—Ml. 152-52-10, dated 20th October 1952.

2. Bye-laws for regulating, licensing and inspection of places used as Hotels, Restaurants, Eating House, Coffee Houses, Sweetmeat shops, Bakeries, Boarding or Lodging Houses or manufacturing ice or aerated waters in Sagar Town under Sections 48 (1) (b) (iv) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 and adopted as per Government Notification No. L. 14136—Ml. 82-51-21, dated 29th February 1952.

3. Bye-laws for regulating the licensing of Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloons in Sagar Town under Sections 48 (1) (b) (iii) read with Section 161 and Schedule XIII of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 and adopted as per Government Notification No. L. 14835—Ml. 82-51-26, dated 17th March 1952.

4. Bye-laws for the levy of toll on Vehicles entering the limits of Sagar Town under Section 48 (1) (b) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, and adopted as per Government Notification No. L. 13157—Ml. 152-52-15, dated 14th November 1952.

5. Bye-laws for regulating the disposal of carcasses of dead animals in Sagar Town under Section 48 (1) (p) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, and adopted as per Government Notification No. L. 15494—Ml. 82-51-49, dated 27th March 1952.

6. Bye-laws for enforcing the supply of information regarding ordinary liability to tax on professions, arts, trades and callings and on offices and appointments under Section 48 (1) (i) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 and adopted as per Government Notification No. L. 12252—Ml. 82-51-15, dated 6th February 1952.

7. Octroi Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (k) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act 1951 and adopted as per Government Notification No. L. 14386—Ml. 152-52-18, dated 24th November 1952.

8. Bye-laws for regulating the use of Public Bathing and washing places in Sagar Town under Section 48 (1) (m) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 and adopted as per Government Notification No. L. 9949—Ml. 152-52-7, dated 24th September 1952.

9. Bye-laws for the numbering and registration of Vehicles liable to taxation in Sagar Town under Section 48 (1) (j) read with Section 66 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 and adopted as per Government Notification No. L. 13292—Ml. 82-51-18, dated 19th February 1952.

10. Bye-laws for regulating Sanitation and Conservancy in Sagar Town under Section 48 (1) (n) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 and adopted as per Government Notification No. L. 19846—Ml. 152-52-23, dated 14th February 1953.

11. Bye-laws for regulating Sanitation and Conservancy in Sagar Town under Section 48 (1) (n) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 and adopted as per Government Notification No. L. 6617—Ml. 152-52-2, dated 9th August 1952.

12. Rules for the levy and collection of a Tax on shops and other Places where a business or profession is carried on for purposes of profit, payable by the person or persons engaged in a business or profession under Section 46 (1) (h) read with Sections 61 (b) (xii) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 and adopted as per Government Notification No. L. 12913—Ml. 152-52-13, dated 14th November 1952.

13. Rules for the levy and collection of tax on Arts, Profession, trades and callings and on offices and appointments in Sagar Town under Section 46 (1) (h) read with Sections 61 (h) (xi) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, and adopted as per Government Notification No. L. 12370—Ml. 82-51-16, dated 6th February 1952.